Appendix F – Part 14

Defendants' Supplemental Prior Art Statement
'228 Patent
(TC1613-TC1641)

to

TimeBase's Memorandum in Support of Its Motion for Summary Judgment of No Invalidity

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using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

- Kerr 2000: Paragraphs 189–92 (page 6-7).
- SCALEplus Secrets, at 2: "SCALEplus has lots of information that is huge, particularly legislation. SCALEplus data is formatted in HTML which is common to all World Wide Web applications but is ideally suited for one or a few pages—to view a document you have to wait for the browser to load it (often over a modem). Because of this the decision was made to turn each piece of legislation into a number of HTML files, each file being a section of that Legislation. When a results list is returned from SCALEplus what you see are the HTML files that have been found that match your search. For Legislation this will be a section of an Act; for Caselaw an individual case."
- SCALEplus UM 2: "Full Text Searching – Through the Verity Search Engine". (THOM00221676)
- SCALEplus UM 2: "Advanced Search Screen" at THOM00221692 and text describing the features on that screen, including the "Date Search Options."
- SCALEplus UM 2: "Results List Page" screen shot and the text describing this screen shot. (THOM00221697)

- **The Documentum/Interleaf System:**
  - The Documentum/Interleaf system includes the ability to display text-based information in response to a search, and so using the system would entail performing this method.
- **The Core Materials on Legal Ethics System:**

  The Core Materials on Legal Ethics system contained a means for searching portions using words or phrases within portions.
- **The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure System:**

  The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure system contained a means for searching portions using words or phrases within portions.
- **The Law Desk NY System:**

  The Law Desk NY system contained a means for searching portions using words or phrases within portions.
- **The Law Desk USCS System:**

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The Law Desk USCS system contained a means for searching portions using words or phrases within portions. • **The New Mexico Law System:** The New Mexico Law on Legal Ethics system contained a means for searching portions using words or phrases within portions. • **The NY Official Reports System:** The NY Official Reports system contained a means for searching portions using words or phrases within portions. • **The NY CLS Beta System:** The NY CLS Beta system contained a means for searching portions using words or phrases within portions. • **The OnPoint System:** The OnPoint system contained a means for searching portions using words or phrases within portions. • **The Social Security Plus System:** The Social Security Plus system contained a means for searching portions using words or phrases within portions. • **The UCC System:** • The UCC system contained a means for searching portions using words or phrases within portions.
(d) displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results; • **Agosti 1991:** Agosti 1991 discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Agosti 1991 discloses a user interface that displays selectable search results. For example: • *See generally* 322-324 (Figures 2-8) • *See, e.g.*, "Figure 7. An example of a node: the representation of a Legal Authority

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document," at 324.

- **Anwar 1996:**

  Anwar 1996 discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Anwar 1996 discloses the ability for a system to display information that a user can use a mouse to click on so that other or additional data is displayed on a computer screen. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "Next the buyer rotates the n-gon till the face that represents the Racket Type is in view. The buyer double-clicks on the Tennis face and an n-gon and the display creates n-gon that represents Racket Attributes. The buyer rotates the child—Racket Attributes—n-gon and makes the desired selection," 18:62–67.

- **Arnold-Moore 1994:**

  Arnold-Moore 1994 discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1994 discusses displaying selectable units of text on the screen in response to a search. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "In this context hypertext would allow the note to be visible to the user only after they have selected (usually by pointing and clicking a mouse) a 'button' which is displayed with the text on the screen. This button could be positioned where one might expect an annotation to appear in a paper service. Each separate unit of text which is presented on the screen is termed a node," at 3.

  - *See, e.g.*, "The querying needs of typical full text databases should be supported including the ability to: select Acts from the database using boolean combinations of words and phrases in the Act…rank Acts according to a measure of similarity to a list of words or passage of text (and select the top ten say)," at 4.

- **Arnold-Moore 1997-2:**

  Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discusses and shows a user interface that displays selectable results in response to a search. For example:

  - *See generally* 178, 180-181 (Figures 1-5)

  - *See, e.g.*, "While most queries are executed through graphical user interfaces," at 177.

  - *See, e.g.*, "Using a dual display with a table of contents on one side and the actual provision on the other provides an appropriate compromise (see Figure 3 which shows one of the results from Figure 2). By using SGML to store the Statutes, we

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can automate the process of fragmenting large documents and only present to the user the parts of the document that the user requests," at 179.

- **Campbell 1988:**

  Campbell 1988 discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Campbell 1998 discloses displaying selectable results in response to a search. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "A filter operation takes a predicate, a version time, and a list of attributes. These operations return a list of objects that satisfy the predicate and a list of requested attributes attached to each object," at 858.

  - *See, e.g.*, "Replacement buttons replace the button icon displayed on the screen with the information associated with that button," at 858.

- **Dolan 1998:**

  Dolan 1998 discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Dolan 1998 discloses the display of representations of links that the user can select. *See, e.g.*:

  - "In accordance with the present invention, a user navigates through information items accessible through a computer network according to any of two or more network access protocols by selecting icons of a hierarchical navigation graph displayed on a computer display screen." 4:62–66.

  - "In particular, links which are embedded in the substantive information of an item, as is the case with HTML documents, are parsed from the item and added to the hierarchical graph. The user can thereafter retrieve an item referenced by a link parsed from a previously retrieved item by selecting from the hierarchical graph a representation of the parsed link." Summary of the Invention

- **Larson 1988:**

  Larson 1988 discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Larson 1988 discloses a user interface that displays selectable links. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "All of the hypertext systems discussed below make use of the graphical interface features of workstations or personal computers to provide direct manipulation capabilities. They rely on high resolution screens to provide bitmapped windows and graphics, and on pointing devices, such as a 'mouse', for icon and menu selection. Each active (i.e. displayed) node is usually given its own window on the screen, and links to other nodes are represented by icons. Using the mouse, the user simply 'clicks' on these link icons to retrieve and display the linked node," at

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196. • **Taylor 1994:** Taylor 1994 discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Taylor 1994 discloses a user interface that displays a list of responsive data to a user. For example: • *See, e.g.*, figures 3 & 4, showing display of information, including a list of responsive data from which the user can select. • **Travis & Waldt:** Travis & Waldt discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Travis & Waldt discusses and shows user interfaces which displays selectable search results. For example: • *See, e.g.*, "Hidden beneath the formatted view of information prepared in tools that we commonly call WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get), or rich text, is data with buried coding that drives that same formatting…The following formatted view is what an author may wee while editing in a WYSIWYG environment," at 22. • *See generally* 23 (Figure 4). • *See, e.g.*, "SGML browsers offer context-sensitive searching capabilities so that the user can quickly access the required information…For example, a search can be defined to allow a user to search for a part number, but only if it is contained in a chapter that was updated after a certain date. Or, a user can have the browser return a list of all sections containing a particular phrase, but only if the phrase is contained in a note. These are examples of context-sensitive searches," at 52-53. • *See, e.g.*, "It is more common to see a graphical front-end for systems that have traditionally been command-line oriented. Version control systems are no exception. Microsoft SourceSafe has a native graphical front-end in the Windows, Windows NT, and Macintosh versions. This graphical front-end makes it easy to see the structure of a project or group of text files, and to view the current status," at 191. • *See generally* 191 (Figure 59). • *See, e.g.*, pages 194–95 (and figure 61), 198 (and figure 64). • *See, e.g.*, "The loader also makes available to the database parameterized information that can be used later to search and retrieve the appropriate objects. Such parameter information is object identifiers, author names, creation and modification dates, and perhaps some keywords. Most of this information can be obtained by querying the

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attributes on the element tags in the content of the document object," at 204.

- **Wilkinson 1998:**

  Wilkinson 1998 discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Wilkinson 1998 discloses allowing the user to select a document from the answer list. For example:

  - *See, e.g.,* "To satisfy a query, the query engine uses the inverted index to identify those documents that match the query terms and generates an answer list," at 102.
  - *See, e.g.,* Figure 9.1.
  - *See, e.g.,* "In the Web interface, an alternative view is used to give some view of the temporal nature of a document. A full table of contents is replaced by a skeleton outline of each of the fragments together with a version list for each fragment," at 169.

- **Wilson 1990:**

  Wilson 1990 discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Wilson 1990 discusses and shows user interfaces which display selectable search results. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "How the text is displayed varies from hypertext system to hypertext system…In Guide the conventional mode of display for any text is a single linear window. Whenever a definition button or usage button is selected, the button is expanded in place and the display window is reformatted to accommodate the replacement text for the button," at 123.
  - *See generally* 124-126 (Figures 1-7).
  - *See, e.g.*, "When the user enters the Justus running under Guide he is given a choice of three methods of access: direct access, index of pre-defined terms, and boolean query," at 125.

- **Wilson 1992:**

  Wilson discloses "displaying the results in a format that is configured to allow the user to select one of the results." Specifically, Wilson 1992 discusses and shows user interfaces which display selectable search results. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "This label can be defined as a node icon or, in the Guide hypertext system, a definition button. The replacement text for this definition button is the actual words of the paragraph; for paragraph 6(2)(a)," at 161.

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- *See generally* 163-164, 169-174, 178-182 (Figures 1-15).
- *See generally* 183.

- **The Pre-1997 Westlaw/Westmate System**:

  After a search was conducted in the Westlaw/Westmate system, the system displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

  - Johnson 1991: *generally* and 84–92 (including figure 4.12)
  - The Essential Guide 1996, at 43: "WESTLAW processes your description and displays the 20 documents most closely matching the concepts in your description . . . ."
  - The Essential Guide 1996, at 43: "You can review the documents you retrieve using standard WESTLAW browsing commands. When you browse documents retrieved by a Natural Language description in term mode, the five portions of each document that most closely match your description are displayed. To view the portion of each document most closely matching your description, type **best** or **b** to browse your documents in best mode."

- **The Pre-1997 Premise System**:

  After a search was conducted in the Premise system, the system displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

  - Premise Software & Statutes: Select "Search/Search Book…" and then conduct a search to see the results list.
  - Premise Research: page 115, figure 8-A.

- **The Astoria System (pre-1997):**

  The Astoria System produced results based on the user's selection. For example:

  - *See, e.g.,* Astoria 1997-1: "Astoria provides a multilingual engine that lets users search on document content, structure, attributes, and version information," at THOM00211909.
  - *See, e.g.,* XSoft Astoria: "The search engine allows context-sensitive searching. For example, it can find the phrase "lower taxes," at THOM00198652.

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- *See, e.g.,* Screen shot at THOM00211908.

- **The EnAct System** (previously known as Themis)**:**

  The legislation within the EnAct system displays text-based legislation in response to a search, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

  - Arnold-Moore 1997-2, at 178, 180, figures 2 & 3 (and p. 179 saying "(see Figure 3 which shows one of the results from Figure 2)").

- **The SCALEplus System:**

  After a search was conducted in the SCALEplus system, the system displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

  - Kerr 2000: Paragraphs 189–92 (page 6-7).

  - SCALEplus UM 2: "Search Results Page" screen shot, and the text describing this screen shot. (THOM00221679)

  - SCALEplus UM 2: "Entering a search term using the Topic Query Language in any of the available search pages will search the current selected databases and display a result list. The result list will show the Title, Database and Size of the found item. Each item in the result list can be clicked to show the document that was found." (THOM00221686)

  - SCALEplus UM 2: "Results List Page" screen shot and the text describing this screen shot. (THOM002216970

- **The Core Materials on Legal Ethics System:**

  The Core Materials on Legal Ethics system involves a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results.

- **The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure System:**

  The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results.

- **The Law Desk NY System:**

  The Law Desk NY system a method of using a system which, after a search was

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conducted, displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results. • **The Law Desk USCS System:** The Law Desk USCS system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results. • **The New Mexico Law System:** The New Mexico Law on Legal Ethics system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results. • **The NY Official Reports System:** The NY Official Reports system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results. • **The NY CLS Beta System:** The NY CLS Beta system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results. • **The OnPoint System:** The OnPoint system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results. • **The Social Security Plus System:** The Social Security Plus system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results. • **The UCC System:** The UCC system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed a list of results in a format that allowed a user to select one of the results.
(e) displaying the result as a portion of text-based data corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request;

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- **Agosti 1991:**

  Agosti 1991 discloses "displaying the result as a portion of text-based data corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Agosti 1991 discloses displaying the stored text-based data when a selectable search result is selected. For example:

  - *See generally* 322-324 (Figures 2-8)
  - *See, e.g.*, "Figure 7. An example of a node: the representation of a Legal Authority document," at 324.

- **Anwar 1996:**

  Anwar 1996 discloses "displaying the result as a portion of text-based data corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Anwar 1996 discloses the ability for a system to display information corresponding to a selected result from a search request on an attribute. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "Next the buyer rotates the n-gon till the face that represents the Racket Type is in view. The buyer double-clicks on the Tennis face and an n-gon and the display creates n-gon that represents Racket Attributes. The buyer rotates the child—Racket Attributes—n-gon and makes the desired selection," 18:62–67.

- **Arnold-Moore 1994:**

  Arnold-Moore 1994 discloses "displaying the result as a portion of text-based data corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1994 discusses displaying the stored text-based data when a selectable search result is selected. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "In this context hypertext would allow the note to be visible to the user only after they have selected (usually by pointing and clicking a mouse) a 'button' which is displayed with the text on the screen. This button could be positioned where one might expect an annotation to appear in a paper service. Each separate unit of text which is presented on the screen is termed a node," at 3.
  - *See, e.g.*, "The querying needs of typical full text databases should be supported including the ability to: select Acts from the database using boolean combinations of words and phrases in the Act…rank Acts according to a measure of similarity to a list of words or passage of text (and select the top ten say)," at 4.

- **Arnold-Moore 1997-2:**

  Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discloses "displaying the result as a portion of text-based data

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corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discusses and shows a user interface that display the stored text-based data when a selectable search result is selected. For example:

- *See generally* 178, 180-181 (Figures 1-5)
- *See, e.g.*, "While most queries are executed through graphical user interfaces," at 177.
- *See, e.g.*, "Using a dual display with a table of contents on one side and the actual provision on the other provides an appropriate compromise (see Figure 3 which shows one of the results from Figure 2). By using SGML to store the Statutes, we can automate the process of fragmenting large documents and only present to the user the parts of the document that the user requests," at 179.

- **Campbell 1988:**

Campbell 1988 discloses "displaying the result as a portion of text-based data corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Campbell 1998 discloses displaying the stored text-based data when a selectable search result is selected. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, "A filter operation takes a predicate, a version time, and a list of attributes. These operations return a list of objects that satisfy the predicate and a list of requested attributes attached to each object," at 858.
- *See, e.g.*, "Replacement buttons replace the button icon displayed on the screen with the information associated with that button," at 858.

- **Larson 1988:**

Larson 1988 discloses "displaying the result as a portion of text-based data corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Larson 1988 discloses displaying the text-based data and links. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, "All of the hypertext systems discussed below make use of the graphical interface features of workstations or personal computers to provide direct manipulation capabilities. They rely on high resolution screens to provide bitmapped windows and graphics, and on pointing devices, such as a 'mouse', for icon and menu selection. Each active (i.e. displayed) node is usually given its own window on the screen, and links to other nodes are represented by icons. Using the mouse, the user simply 'clicks' on these link icons to retrieve and display the linked node," at 196.

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- *See, e.g.*, "The indexes supported in Telesophy include a keyword index (providing Boolean and proximity searching), a 'temporal index' that permits selection by the time an IU was created, and a 'spatial index' that 'places items in an N-dimensional space based on their attributes, then allows the space to be searched," at 197.

- **Taylor 1994:**

  Taylor 1994 discloses "displaying the result as a portion of text-based data corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Taylor 1994 discloses a user interface that displays a list of responsive data to a user, and allows the user to select one of the results, which in turn, is displayed on the screen. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, figures 3 & 4, showing display of information, including a list of responsive data from which the user can select, and then the selected data.

- **Travis & Waldt:**

  Travis & Waldt discloses "displaying the result as a portion of text-based data corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Travis & Waldt discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data when a selectable search result is selected. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "Hidden beneath the formatted view of information prepared in tools that we commonly call WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get), or rich text, is data with buried coding that drives that same formatting…The following formatted view is what an author may wee while editing in a WYSIWYG environment," at 22.

  - *See generally* 23 (Figure 4).

  - *See, e.g.*, "SGML browsers offer context-sensitive searching capabilities so that the user can quickly access the required information…For example, a search can be defined to allow a user to search for a part number, but only if it is contained in a chapter that was updated after a certain date. Or, a user can have the browser return a list of all sections containing a particular phrase, but only if the phrase is contained in a note. These are examples of context-sensitive searches," at 52-53.

  - *See, e.g.*, "It is more common to see a graphical front-end for systems that have traditionally been command-line oriented. Version control systems are no exception. Microsoft SourceSafe has a native graphical front-end in the Windows, Windows NT, and Macintosh versions. This graphical front-end makes it easy to see the structure of a project or group of text files, and to view the current status," at 191.

  - *See generally* 191 (Figure 59).

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- *See, e.g.*, pages 194–95 (and figure 61), 198 (and figure 64).
- *See, e.g.*, "The loader also makes available to the database parameterized information that can be used later to search and retrieve the appropriate objects. Such parameter information is object identifiers, author names, creation and modification dates, and perhaps some keywords. Most of this information can be obtained by querying the attributes on the element tags in the content of the document object," at 204.

- **Wilkinson 1998:**

  Wilkinson 1998 discloses "displaying the result as a portion of legislation corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the primary attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Wilkinson 1998 discloses showing the document selected from a search. For example:

  - *See, e.g.,* "To satisfy a query, the query engine uses the inverted index to identify those documents that match the query terms and generates an answer list," at 102.
  - *See, e.g.,* Figure 9.1.
  - *See, e.g.,* "In the Web interface, an alternative view is used to give some view of the temporal nature of a document. A full table of contents is replaced by a skeleton outline of each of the fragments together with a version list for each fragment," at 169.

- **Wilson 1990:**

  Wilson 1990 discloses "displaying the result as a portion of text-based data corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Wilson 1990 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data when a selectable search result is selected. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "How the text is displayed varies from hypertext system to hypertext system…In Guide the conventional mode of display for any text is a single linear window. Whenever a definition button or usage button is selected, the button is expanded in place and the display window is reformatted to accommodate the replacement text for the button," at 123.
  - *See generally* 124-126 (Figures 1-7).
  - *See, e.g.*, "When the user enters the Justus running under Guide he is given a choice of three methods of access: direct access, index of pre-defined terms, and boolean query," at 125.

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- **Wilson 1992:**

  Wilson discloses "displaying the result as a portion of text-based data corresponding to a selected result that corresponds to the at least one attribute and the at least one search request." Specifically, Wilson 1992 discusses and shows user interfaces which display the stored text-based data when a selectable search result is selected. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "This label can be defined as a node icon or, in the Guide hypertext system, a definition button. The replacement text for this definition button is the actual words of the paragraph; for paragraph 6(2)(a)," at 161.
  - *See generally* 163-164, 169-174, 178-182 (Figures 1-15).
  - *See generally* 183.

- **The Pre-1997 Westlaw/Westmate System**:

  After a search was conducted in the Westlaw/Westmate system, the system displayed the stored text-based data when a selectable search result is selected, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

  - Johnson 1991: *generally* and 84–92 (including figure 4.12)
  - The Essential Guide 1996, at 43: "WESTLAW processes your description and displays the 20 documents most closely matching the concepts in your description . . . ."
  - The Essential Guide 1996, at 43: "You can review the documents you retrieve using standard WESTLAW browsing commands. When you browse documents retrieved by a Natural Language description in term mode, the five portions of each document that most closely match your description are displayed. To view the portion of each document most closely matching your description, type **best** or **b** to browse your documents in best mode."
  - *See generally* The Essential Guide 1996, at Chapter 5 "Browsing Documents"

- **The Pre-1997 Premise System**:

  After a search was conducted in the Premise system, the system displayed the stored text-based data when a selectable search result is selected, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

  - Premise Software & Statutes: Select "Search/Search Book…" and then conduct a search to see the results list.

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- Premise Research: page 115, figure 8-A.

- **The Astoria System (pre-1997):**

  The Astoria System produced results based on the user's selection of an attribute. For example:

  - *See, e.g.,* Astoria 1997-1: "Astoria provides a multilingual engine that lets users search on document content, structure, attributes, and version information," at THOM00211909.

  - *See, e.g.,* XSoft Astoria: "The search engine allows context-sensitive searching. For example, it can find the phrase "lower taxes," at THOM00198652.

  - *See, e.g.,* Astoria 1997-1: "Astoria provides a mechanism for associating arbitrary, user-definable attributes with Astoria objects. Custom Attributes provide a means for Astoria users to store relevant information directly with any object, providing a robust foundation for object status tracking, and the search and assembly of individual document components." "Astoria users specify a value for the custom attribute and then can search, retrieve, and assemble new documents based on custom attribute values," at THOM00211911.

  - *See, e.g.,* Screen shot at THOM00211908.

- **The EnAct System** (previously known as Themis)**:**

  The legislation within the EnAct system displays text-based legislation in response to a search, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

  - Arnold-Moore 1997-2, at 178, 180, figures 2 & 3 (and p. 179 saying "(see Figure 3 which shows one of the results from Figure 2)").

- **The SCALEplus System:**

  After a search was conducted in the SCALEplus system, the system displayed the stored text-based data when a selectable search result is selected, and so using the system would entail performing this method. *See, e.g.*:

  - Kerr 2000: Paragraphs 189–92 (page 6-7).

  - SCALEplus Secrets, at 2: "SCALEplus has lots of information that is huge, particularly legislation. SCALEplus data is formatted in HTML which is common to all World Wide Web applications but is ideally suited for one or a few pages—to view a document you have to wait for the browser to load it (often over a modem). Because of this the decision was made to turn each piece of legislation into a number of HTML files, each file being a section of that Legislation. When a results list is

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returned from SCALEplus what you see are the HTML files that have been found that match your search. For Legislation this will be a section of an Act; for Caselaw an individual case."

- SCALEplus UM 2: "Search Results Page" screen shot, and the text describing this screen shot. (THOM00221679)
- SCALEplus UM 2: "Results List Page" screen shot and the text describing this screen shot. (THOM00221697)
- SCALEplus UM 2: "Document Display Page" screen shot and the text describing this screen shot. (THOM00221701)

- **The Core Materials on Legal Ethics System:**

  The Core Materials on Legal Ethics system involves a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed the selected portion corresponding to a selected result.

- **The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure System:**

  The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed the selected portion corresponding to a selected result.

- **The Law Desk NY System:**

  The Law Desk NY system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed the selected portion corresponding to a selected result.

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  The NY CLS Beta system a method of using a system which, after a search was

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conducted, displayed the selected portion corresponding to a selected result. • **The OnPoint System:** The OnPoint system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed the selected portion corresponding to a selected result. • **The Social Security Plus System:** The Social Security Plus system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed the selected portion corresponding to a selected result. • **The UCC System:** The UCC system a method of using a system which, after a search was conducted, displayed the selected portion corresponding to a selected result.
(f) displaying a link; • **Agosti 1991:** Agosti 1991 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Agosti 1991 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based documents. For example: • *See, e.g.*, "The representation of an object at this level is made by means of: connections to documents which are related to it…connections to the auxiliary data items," at 318. • *See, e.g.*, "The hyperdocument is made up of a network of structural links combined with the network of reference links…This means that the user may choose to follow along one path or another even in consideration of the direction of the references present within the semantic units," at 318. • *See, e.g.*, "The model supports navigability through the document collection. Due to the fact that specific cross-references are often present between the documents of the collection, the system must explicitly be able to support navigability through these connections," at 318. • *See, e.g.*, "Each of the two levels of the system's architecture represents a distinct network of nodes and links," at 319. • *See, e.g.*, "The model supports navigation between the two levels by means of the navigability function. In this way it is at all times possible to pass from the hyperdocument to the hyperconcept and back again," at 320.

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- *See, e.g.*, "By clicking the mouse button the object pointed is activated, i.e. the system receives the order to move in the direction indicated and to present the pertaining information or to execute the requisite function," at 322.

- *See, e.g.*, "It is possible to shift directly from any point in the hypertext network to other hyperdocuments by making use of the links existing between them," at 322.

- *See, e.g.*, "The nodes included within the single documents contains a function which allows all the links which bind that single document to the others to be displayed," at 323.

- **Anwar 1996:**

  Anwar 1996 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Anwar 1996 discloses the ability for a system to display information that a user can use a mouse to click on so that other or additional data is displayed on a computer screen. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "Next the buyer rotates the n-gon till the face that represents the Racket Type is in view. The buyer double-clicks on the Tennis face and an n-gon and the display creates n-gon that represents Racket Attributes. The buyer rotates the child—Racket Attributes—n-gon and makes the desired selection," 18:62–67.

- **Arnold-Moore 1994:**

  Arnold-Moore 1994 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1994 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "In this context hypertext would allow the note to be visible to the user only after they have selected (usually by pointing and clicking a mouse) a 'button' which is displayed with the text on the screen. Each separate unit of text which is presented on the screen is termed a *node*. The interrelated nodes and the links between them together form *hypertext*," at *vii*.

  - *See, e.g.*, "Hypertext allows the user to do exactly that. It's applicability to the legal domain and particularly statutes is widely recognized," at *vii.*

  - *See, e.g.*, "The functionality of a hypertext database should also be supported. These include tracing links and queries based on the existence of links," at *ix*.

  - *See generally, e.g., x - xii.*

  - *See generally, e.g., xvii - xix.*

  - *See, e.g.*, "Within a versioned hypertext, two kinds of links are possible: 1. static links – which refer to a specific version or part of a version; 2. dynamic links –

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which refer to the latest version or part or, more generally, to the version at a corresponding time," at *xx*

- *See, e.g.*, "Whether links should be in-line (appearing explicitly in the text) or stored in a separate link table seems dependent on the intended application," at *xx*.

- **Arnold-Moore 1994-2:**

  Arnold-Moore 1994-2 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1994-2 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "This information is explored by browsing, rather than querying, however we may view the traversal of a link as another kind of query," at THOM00196608.
  - *See, e.g.*, "Finally, we will certainly which to follow any hypertext links that are provided," at THOM00196608.
  - *See, e.g.*, "When versioning hypertext, links can either be static or dynamic," at THOM00196611.

- **Arnold-Moore 1997-2:**

  Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Arnold-Moore 1997-2 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "Themis uses SGML to store legislation," at 175.
  - *See, e.g.*, "Legislation has been described as providing a cross-reference network," at 179.
  - *See, e.g.*, "Hypertext allows the user to do exactly that. It's applicability to the legal domain and particularly statutes is widely recognized," at 179.
  - *See, e.g.*, "This text needs to be associated with the intended target element. For example the reference to 'section 135' (See Figure 3) will need to be associated with the element which has a section number of '135' (See Figure 5) in the target document," at 181.
  - *See, e.g.*, "Thus all links in Themis are dynamic rather than static," at 181.

- **Bachman 1973:**

  Bachman 1973 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Bachman 1973 discloses

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presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, "He can start at the beginning of the database, or at any known record, and sequentially access the 'next' record in the database until he reaches a record of interest or reaches the end," at 656.
- *See, e.g.*, "He can enter the database with a database key that provides direct access to the physical location of a record," at 656.

- **Campbell 1988:**

  Campbell 1988 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Campbell 1988 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "Nodes are related by links. A link defines a relationship between a source node and a destination node and can be followed in either direction. A cross-context link relates two nodes in different contexts and is useful for sharing data between two contexts. The generality provided by link attributes allows application writers to define their own notions of link types or link end-point attachment schemes," at 857.
  - *See, e.g.*, "Guide uses buttons – special areas on a screen – to represent links in a document between the information the screen and related information. When a button is selected, by clicking the mouse, Guide follows the link to display the related information. Replacement buttons replace the button icon displayed on the screen with the information associated with that button," at 858.
  - *See, e.g.*, "The various button relationships are modeled as links," at 858.
  - *See, e.g.*, "Figure 2 shows an example of a note button. The Document Browser contains the text being examined; the icon within the browser represents the note button. The Note Browser contains the note associated with the note button," at 858.
  - *See, e.g.*, "Therefore, the other end of the link representing the button can point to the entire node that contains the button's information," at 858.

- **Caplinger 1986:**

  Caplinger 1986 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Caplinger 1986 discloses a computer system for linking multi-dimensional data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "Part of the information space consists of object locations. Additional information may be conveyed by the *attributes* of the objects in the space. One alternative is to give the objects no attributes or features at all, but simply display them as featureless points. We call this a *point space*. All of the information contained in a point space is held in object location. However, there may be characteristics of objects that make little sense as dimensions, particularly if we

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cannot think of an ordering for them. In such cases, we may want to associate those characteristics with object attributes. For example, we might use geometric shapes as objects, and put information in their sizes, shapes, or colors," at 116.

- *See, e.g.*, "Once we have represented the database entries in the space themselves, we still have to add the link information. There are two ways of doing so. The first is simply to draw the links as arcs connecting the objects corresponding to linked entries. The problem with this is that the links are not visually useful if there are many of them—in fact, they will generate so much visual clutter that the actual objects will be obscured. A much preferable way of representing links is implicitly, in the dimensions. In this scheme, linked entries are simply close to one another in space. We assign an integer to each entry based on the path length from some root entry to that node," at 116.

- **Dolan 1998:**

  Dolan 1998 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Dolan 1998 discloses the display of representations of links to the user. *See, e.g.*:

  - "In accordance with the present invention, a user navigates through information items accessible through a computer network according to any of two or more network access protocols by selecting icons of a hierarchical navigation graph displayed on a computer display screen." 4:62–66.

  - "In particular, links which are embedded in the substantive information of an item, as is the case with HTML documents, are parsed from the item and added to the hierarchical graph. The user can thereafter retrieve an item referenced by a link parsed from a previously retrieved item by selecting from the hierarchical graph a representation of the parsed link." Summary of the Invention

- **Haake 1992:**

  Haake 1992 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Haake discloses the links being displayed. For example:

  - *See generally* figure 3 and accompanying text.

- **Horne 1997:**

  Horne 1997 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Horne 1997 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "But markup could go further. It could give the dates on which the amendments were made, the dates on which they took effect, and the names of the Acts or SI which had made them, and the user's program could use this markup to display a statute as it was on a particular date chosen by the user and could offer

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hypertext cross-references to the amending legislation," at 3.

- *See, e.g.*, "HMSO have a program called 'the Statute Law Database'. This is an electronic version of Statutes in Force. It contains in SGML form the law as it was on a particular date in the 1980s together with all acts and statutory instruments which have come into force since that time. All of these are linked together," at 3.

- **Kim 1996:**

Kim 1996 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Kim 1996 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, "Meanwhile, hypermedia data relate multimedia data by linking them together, and permit users to browse related parts through links," at 496.

- *See, e.g.*, "Besides, HOML defines virtual objects and dynamic link objects, which can decide a link destination with a query result in run time," at 497.

- *See, e.g.*, "The anchor element specifies the source or the destination of a link. Since there can be many anchor elements in a text element, each anchor element should have a unique identifier," at 497.

- *See, e.g.*, "The link element specifies a relation between a source object and a destination object through navigation. According to the number of destination objects, there are single links, multi-destination links and dynamic links," at 498.

- **Larson 1988:**

Larson 1988 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Larson 1988 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based documents. For example:

- *See, e.g.*, "All of the hypertext systems discussed below make use of the graphical interface features of workstations or personal computers to provide direct manipulation capabilities. They rely on high resolution screens to provide bitmapped windows and graphics, and on pointing devices, such as a 'mouse', for icon and menu selection. Each active (i.e. displayed) node is usually given its own window on the screen, and links to other nodes are represented by icons. Using the mouse, the user simply 'clicks' on these link icons to retrieve and display the linked node," at 196.

- **Lo 1995:**

Lo 1995 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Lo 1995 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

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- *See, e.g.*, "Links and versioning are two important aspects of document management," at 339.

- *See, e.g.*, "This paper thus attempts to describe a specific set of link versioning behaviors to provide a platform to explore the various issues of link versioning," at 339.

- *See, e.g.*, "Links represent inherent associations of content and structure of texts. Efficient management of links allows convenient cross referencing in information browsing," at 339.

- *See, e.g.*, "Link sources and destinations can be defined by SGML tags," at 339.

- *See, e.g.*, "intra-version link: both the source and the destination of the link are located in the same version, eg the ink ab; intra-version link: both the source and the destination of the link are located in the same document, but different versions, eg the link ef; inter-document link: both the source and the destination of the link are located in different documents, eg the link ed," at 340.

- *See, e.g.*, "An intra-version link is static in nature," at 340.

- *See, e.g.*, "In contrast to intra-version links, inter-document links are dynamic in nature, tending towards switching or augmenting destination references whenever new versions are created in which their destinations are duplicated," at 341.

- *See, e.g.*, "The first method is the traditional method (also employed by SGML) of referencing locations with unique identification. The second method attempts to manage links as objects, each with an identification itself," at 342.

- *See, e.g.*, "Conceptually this method specifies unique identifiers (Ids) for referent elements (destinations); and directional links can be established by making references (Ref) from the reference elements (sources) to the referent elements' identifiers," at 342.

- **Lo 1996:**

  Lo 1996 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Lo 1996 discloses links, that can be selected by the user for browsing.

  - *See, e.g.,* page 9, section 1.2.2 (Managing Functions). For example: "Link support is a facility provided by the basic service layer. Managing links is a direct support of non-linearity of documents as mentioned in Section 1.1. Link support is a prerequisite to information retrieval by browsing. It is also particularly important in depicting the dependence relationships between various documents, if such relationships need to be maintained and utilized . . . ."

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- *See, e.g.,* page 11, section 1.3. For example: "Links and versioning are two important aspects of document management. Efficient management of links allows convenient cross referencing in information browsing."
- *See, e.g.,* page 12, section 1.4. For example: "In particular, SGML structures can be utilized to implement links."
- *See generally, e.g.*, section 2.1, starting on page 15, entitled "Linking."
- *See generally, e.g.*, section 2.3.2, starting on page 39, entitled "SGML Support for Linking."
- *See, e.g.,* figure 2.5, page 41.

- **Osterbye 1992:**

  Osterbye 1992 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Osterbye 1992 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "Links are one-to-one, and can be anchored to nodes in both ends," at 34.
  - *See, e.g.*, "The link is an entity that relates a source node to a destination node (or subtypes of nodes)," at 38.

- **Promenschenkel 1995:**

  Promenschenkel 1995 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Promenschenkel 1995 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "It can also convert SGML documents into other forms such as HyperText Markup Language (HTML) for use on the World Wide Web," at 2.

- **Sacks-Davis 1994:**

  Sacks-Davis 1994 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Sacks-Davis 1994 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "SGML can be used to support advanced presentation modes such as hypertext," at THOM00198835.
  - *See, e.g.*, "Access by SGML attributes is a commonly used method for supporting hypertext links," at THOM00198839.

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- **Sacks-Davis 1995:**

  Sacks-Davis 1995 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Sacks-Davis 1995 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "In addition to atomic attributes and structured attributes, Atlas supports reference attributes. A reference is a tuple comprising the global key of a record or nested record. In the hypertext example, bidirectional links between documents and their associated nodes are maintained using reference attributes, so that in table Hypertext, attribute doc has values from the domain of the key of the Document table, namely, attribute doc_id," at 456.

  - *See, e.g.*, "Rather than store documents as monolithic objects in a database it is more efficient to represent documents as a set of smaller fragments, which can be connected by links. Links allow users to browse documents by following the original document structure, and to discover knowledge by browsing fragments in the other documents. This is the basic paradigm underlying hypertext systems," at 465.

- **Travis & Waldt:**

  Travis & Waldt discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Travis & Waldt discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "HTML provides a simple means to place hypertext links in your document. These links can point to locations in your own document, to other documents at your side, or even to documents at other sites around the world," at 56.

  - *See, e.g.*, 241–42 (defining ID, IDREF, IDREFS).

  - *See, e.g.*, "In modern terms these [cross-references] are called hyperlinks . . . . In SGML, we usually use an empty element to indicate a <u>link</u> to some other part of the document. The ID and IDREF declared values for attribute definition lists are used to assure uniqueness (in the case of ID) and valid reference (in the case of IDREF) within the document," at 293–95.

  - *See, e.g.*, "Another example is a cross-reference. Consider the requirement to create a link to an on-line database containing legal citations. The name of the citation must be rendered on the screen in a different color and underlined, which informs the user that the item is associated with an external link. Either of the following approaches will work…," at 306.

- **Wilkinson 1998:**

  Wilkinson 1998 discloses "displaying a link to cases related to the portion of legislation and a link to additional versions of the legislation." Specifically, Wilkinson 1998

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discloses displaying selectable links allowing the user to find related documents. Further, Wilkinson 1998 discloses displaying earlier versions of legislation. For example:

- *See, e.g.,* "A user's ability to find documents is enhanced if there are links between a currently viewed document and related documents. This is a consequence of the *clustering hypothesis*: closely associated documents tend to be relevant to the same requests. If one document of a cluster is identified, then others can be reached by navigation," at 96.

- *See, e.g.* "The major motivation of the project was to develop a system to produce and manage an electronic repository of legislation to track and record legislation as it changes with time, allowing access to the legislation both as it is now and also as it was at any time in the past," at 162.

- **Wilson 1988:**

  Wilson 1988 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Wilson 1988 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "Justus automatically highlights inter-statute references and intra-statute references. When a user selects a reference, the text corresponding with that reference is displayed," at 27.

  - *See, e.g.*, "Terms that are defined within the interpretation section of the statute are also highlighted through the statute; the definition can be displayed on request," at 27.

- **Wilson 1990:**

  Wilson 1990 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Wilson 1990 discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "In directed graph systems, the text is divided into segments called nodes: in principle any node in the system should be accessible from any other node," at 123.

  - *See, e.g.*, "Each node in a hypertext system has a label or name or, in Guide, a definition button. This label can be used as a link icon or, in Guide, a usage button or a glossary button, any number of times throughout the text. When a link icon or button (definition, usage or glossary) appears on the display it is highlighted in some way: in Guide, by using bold type face or by underlining. It can be selected using a pointed device such as a mouse. When this happens the hypertext system finds and displays the text associated with that icon or button," at 123.

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- **Wilson 1992:**

  Wilson 1992 discloses "displaying a link." Specifically, Wilson 1992 discloses both hypertext links or "buttons" that link between versions of legislative material. Wilson 1992 also discloses presenting the user with selectable links between stored text-based data. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, "Local buttons are an ideal mechanism for multiple versions. An electronic system makes it easier to store the name of the amending author and the date of the amendment where these are required. Figure 12 shows a section of the Industrial Relations Act 1971 with local buttons for an earlier version. Figure 13 shows the button expanded," at 179-180.

  - *See, e.g.*, "Explicit location references in the text to other nodes, either within the same document or in other documents, can be automatically converted to hypertext links," at 170.

- **The Pre-1997 Westlaw/Westmate System**:

  If the proper search was entered, then when the Westlaw/Westmate system displayed the selected portion corresponding to a selected result, it also displayed links to cases related to the portion of legislation, and it included the ability to navigate to the additional versions of legislation, so using the system would entail performing this method.

  - The Essential Guide 1996, at 15: "Jump is the feature on WESTLAW that lets you move instantly from one location to another. To use Jump, simply press **Tab** until your cursor reaches the Jump marker (> or ▶), then press **Enter**. If you use a mouse, you can position the cursor on the Jump marker and click or double-click."

  - *See generally* The Essential Guide 1996, at Chapter "5.4 Jump"

  - The Essential Guide 1996, at 136, showing a statutory section, including some of the fields within a statute, as well as a link to a related case.

  - The Essential Guide 1996, at 154, showing a link from a law review article to a case.

- **The Pre-1997 Premise System**:

  If the data was properly configured, and the proper search was entered, then when the Premise system displayed the selected portion corresponding to a selected result, it also displayed links to cases related to the portion of legislation, and it included the ability to navigate to the additional versions of legislation, so using the system would entail performing this method.

- **The Astoria System (pre-1997):**

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The Astoria System was used to display links to portions of documents and links to additional versions of portions of documents. For example:

- *See, e.g.,* Screen shots, at THOM00211907-08.
- *See, e.g.,* Astoria 1997-1: "Astoria lets users navigate through the document depository and view documents down to the individual components that comprise them." at THOM00211907.
- *See, e.g.,* XSoft Astoria: "Astoria deals with the concept of 'document components.' A document component is a piece that is designed to be maintained as a unit, whether this be at the volume or book level, or at some finer granular point, such as paragraph or list." (THOM00198652)
- *See, e.g.,* Astoria 1997-1: "Astoria provides a multilingual engine that lets users search on document content, structure, attributes, and version information," at THOM00211909.
- *See, e.g.,* Astoria 1997-1: "Astoria detects and maintains revision history at the component level, not just at the document level. . . Astoria stores versioning information in an efficient format, and past versions are always available for republishing or for providing an audit trail," at THOM00211908.
- *See, e.g.,* XSoft: "REVISION TRACKING: Because of its sophisticated integration with SGML editors, Astoria maintains revision information on individual elements, and past versions are always available," at THOM00198648.
- *See, e.g.,* Astoria 1997-1: "Astoria provides a mechanism for associating arbitrary, user-definable attributes with Astoria objects. Custom Attributes provide a means for Astoria users to store relevant information directly with any object, providing a robust foundation for object status tracking, and the search and assembly of individual document components." "Astoria users specify a value for the custom attribute and then can search, retrieve, and assemble new documents based on custom attribute values," at THOM00211911.
- *See, e.g.,* Astoria 1997-1: "Astoria Link Clusters allow users to link components in hypertext fashion within and between documents. Through Link Clusters, users can identify associations—for instance, topical relationships—between related components without changing the location of the component. This allows Astoria users to organize related information so they can reference and update it more quickly," at THOM00211908.
- *See, e.g.,* XSoft: "LINKS: Users can connect elements to other elements in hypertext fashion within and between documents using links. The links let workers create non-linear paths of relationship through the database," at THOM00198648-49.

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- **The EnAct System** (previously known as Themis):

  The EnAct system displayed links to cases related to the portion of legislation, and it included the ability to navigate to the additional versions of legislation, so using the system would entail performing this method. For example:

  - *See, e.g.*, Arnold-Moore 1997-2, at 178, 180, figures 2 & 3 (and p. 179 saying "(see Figure 3 which shows one of the results from Figure 2)").

  - *See, e.g.,* Arnold-Moore 1997-2, at 179 (text following the heading: "Cross References"), and in particular: "The *Themis* system uses SGML tags to identify both internal and external cross references (typically identified in the user interface by a shaded background). Each target element has an identifier (unique within that document) in the tag which can then be included in the tag of the source of the reference. . . . These tags—in combination with an SGML display which supports hypertext—allow users to navigate from the text of the reference (See Figure 3) to the fragment which contains the element to which the reference refers (See Figure 5). The identifier from the source tag is used to construct a query which retrieves the appropriate fragment from the database."

  - *See, e.g.,* http://web.archive.org/web/19990430002036/www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/background.html: "advanced searching and browsing capabilities with all cross-references and amendment history information stored as electronic hyperlinks."

- **The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure System:**

  The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure system a method of using a system which displayed links to navigate to the additional versions of legislation.

- **The Law Desk USCS System:**

  The Law Desk USCS system a method of using a system which displayed links to cases related to the displayed portion.

- **The New Mexico Law System:**

  The New Mexico Law on Legal Ethics system a method of using a system which displayed links to cases related to the displayed portion.

- **The NY CLS Beta System:**

  The NY CLS Beta system a method of using a system which displayed links to navigate to the additional versions of legislation.